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# COORDINATION QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OR THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

## Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid

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## INTRODUCTION

1. At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1992/59 of 31 July 1992 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council.

2. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/16 of 16 November 1992, in paragraph 23 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

3. Taking into account the above-mentioned resolutions, the President is of the view that the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations should strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional programmes of assistance to the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. As most of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories are islands, small in size and population, geographically isolated and vulnerable to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, as well as relatively undeveloped economically, they are particularly dependent on external assistance. The specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, should therefore be invited to examine and review conditions in each of the Territories, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for increased transfer of resources, technology and know-how, and take appropriate measures to accelerate economic and social progress.

4. In accordance with the terms of Council resolution 1992/59, the President of the Council maintained close contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee during the period under review and, on the basis of those contacts and in the light of related developments, submits to the Council the observations set out below, with a view to facilitating Council consideration of the present item.

5. During the year, members of the Council and the Special Committee followed closely the work of their respective bodies relating to the item. The President considers it both useful and essential that such contacts and cooperation continue to be maintained and strengthened to mobilize the maximum possible assistance to the peoples of the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

6. According to the information provided by specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, during the period under review a number of specialized agencies and organizations have continued to extend assistance to the peoples of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, in

response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Special Committee. A number of organizations have extended or formulated such programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their respective contributions as executing agencies of projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the primary provider of assistance.

7. A number of assistance projects have continued to be funded by UNDP in close collaboration with other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. The President of the Council notes that the fifth cycle (1993-1996) indicative planning figures (IPFs) established for some of those Territories, including estimated cost sharing, cover the following: Anguilla, US$1,066,000; British Virgin Islands, $112,000; Cayman Islands, $1,439,000; Montserrat, $481,000; Saint Helena, $1,975,000; Tokelau, $1,197,000; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), $888,000; and Turks and Caicos Islands, $971,000. These amounts cover assistance in the primary economic sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries industry, transportation, communication and power generation, as well as in the social and educational sectors, and are being executed by a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in close cooperation, where appropriate, with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

8. In response to the priority needs and concerns of Palau and in view of the possible upcoming change in its political status, the Government of Palau envisages that the country programme shall be devoted to two main areas: development policy and strategy, and sustainable resource management. It was noted that UNDP has proposed cooperation and imports in those selected areas. For Tokelau, the bulk of the IPF was set aside for improving the telecommunications system. UNDP continued to assist with the upgrading of the power and water supplies of Tokelau and the construction of sea walls. In addition, it provided three volunteers to Tokelau.

9. UNDP assistance to the Cayman Islands was complementary to national development objectives and concentrated on the areas of fiscal administration, education, agriculture, social services, manpower planning and human resources development, as well as economic planning and management. Emphasis on management development was appropriate in meeting the needs of the small island Territory. For Saint Helena, UNDP resources will be targeted to productive sector development and the removal of constraints in the private sector. Assistance in these areas is expected to contribute considerably to achieving the aims and objectives of the island's development programme, in particular creating meaningful employment and attaining a reasonable level of productivity and self-sufficiency. In respect of the Turks and Caicos Islands, UNDP will, inter alia, provide training to develop administrative management skills and assistance in environmental management. In the latter activity, UNDP will address the issues of water management, sewage disposal and reduction of the impact of the tourist industry on the environment. The British Virgin Islands attained net contributor country status at the beginning of the fifth cycle. It was noted that the Administrator informed the Governing Council at the thirty-seventh session that the extension was required to allow sufficient time for arrangements to be successfully concluded for financing the fifth country programme.

10. It was anticipated that, of the current Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, only Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos Islands would be receiving an IPF at the end of the current programming cycle, as the other Territories were expected to reach net contributor status and would be ineligible for technical assistance grants from UNDP. UNDP, however, indicated that those Territories would continue to receive other forms of assistance, such as multi-island and regional programmes, as well as from UNDP special programme resources. It was also noted that UNDP had established a Special Fund for Small Island Countries.

11. The President of the Council draws attention to the extremely fragile economies of these small island Territories and stresses the continuing critical needs of their people. While noting with appreciation the increased assistance being rendered to those Territories, the President appeals to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to focus their renewed attention on all Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to expand and increase their assistance programmes to them. The President of the Council is particularly mindful of the pressing need for external assistance of a number of dependent Territories for which no IPF had yet been established. The need for assistance to those Territories is extremely acute.

12. Renewed efforts must be made to secure an increased flow of funds. Bearing in mind the need for maximum flexibility, the involved institutions should take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties so as to ensure the availability of the additional resources required. The role of the executive heads of the institutions concerned is of special importance. In keeping with paragraphs 12 of General Assembly resolution 47/16 and Council resolution 1992/59, the executive heads should formulate concrete proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. At the same time, the agencies and organizations that have depended to a large extent on extrabudgetary sources for financing of assistance projects should continue to try to find ways of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for projects for the peoples concerned.

13. The importance of strengthening this cooperation cannot but be stressed considering the need for the creation of conditions that would facilitate the exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate rights to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

14. The President of the Council welcomes the continued initiative of UNDP in maintaining close links with other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending assistance to the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The active participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Territories at meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations have invariably contributed to the positive consideration given by those bodies to measures in support of the peoples of those Territories. The President is convinced that interactions must be encouraged so that the Territories may draw the maximum possible benefits through active participation in the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. The close contacts have not only facilitated further increases in the volume and scope

of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations, but also have enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs. In order to make maximum use of the available resources, the agencies and organizations should take further steps to strengthen existing measures and explore additional ways of coordination.

## I. SUPPORT BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### International Labour Organisation

15. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), as the executing agency, has been carrying out technical cooperation projects and other activities in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions.

16. In 1992, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands participated in a Caribbean multi-island project in cooperative training and development. In that respect, ILO held a Caribbean Subregional Workshop for Cooperatives Education and Training Officers.

17. In Anguilla, ILO was involved in an Actuarial Review of the Social Security Scheme. The immediate objectives of ILO were: (a) to undertake an actuarial evaluation of the existing scheme and make recommendations; (b) to plan and introduce proper operating procedures, establish an adequate system of records and provide guidance in applying the legislative provisions; and (c) to train and equip staff to administer the Scheme. In 1992, the Caribbean Labour Administration Centre (CLAC) also submitted recommendations on a Severance Payment Scheme for Anguilla.

18. Apart from missions by ILO Regional Advisers, there has been no direct ILO activity in Bermuda during the period under review.

19. CLAC continues to provide technical advisory services to the Government of the British Virgin Islands in connection with the revision of the Labour Code Ordinance of 1975. Following tripartite discussions, a draft bill to amend the Code was prepared and submitted to the Government for consideration in 1991. CLAC has also rendered assistance in the preparation of job descriptions for various posts in the Labour Department.

20. In the Cayman Islands, in 1991, the Regional Adviser in Manpower Planning and Labour Market Policies provided technical advice with respect to the preparation of the instruments of a labour force survey to be executed in 1992 in the Territory. The Adviser's input was funded from a UNDP project, CAY/90/004, Socio-Economic and Demographic Data Collection for Development and Planning. With regard to the aforementioned project, it is expected that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will contribute US$30,000 to defray costs related to the labour force survey and ILO will provide technical support for implementing the project.

21. Considerable work in the field of social security has been done by ILO in Montserrat. The Social Security Fund was initially set up with technical

assistance from ILO. Other ILO activities have included the review of the proposed extension of the Scheme to Civil Servants, the financial and actuarial report on the Social Security Scheme and the establishment of a National Health Insurance Scheme.

22. In the Turks and Caicos Islands, ILO provided assistance in the fields of vocational training and social security. It assisted in the establishment of a National Insurance Scheme which would cover all employed or self-employed persons between the ages of 16 and 65 and would include three operational branches: long-term benefit branch, short-term benefit branch and employment injury benefit branch. The legislative and organizational requirements for the operation of the Scheme are now in place.

23. With respect to the Territories located in the Pacific region, ILO dispatched to Palau in February 1991 the Regional Adviser on Migrant Workers in response to a request for advice regarding alien workers and the formulation of appropriate policies and resources on immigration. No other requests have been received. An attachment was arranged in June 1992 for a labour officer to visit the Department of Industrial Relations in Canberra and the Department of Employment, Education and Training in Brisbane, Australia. This was carried out successfully.

24. Tokelau was included in the ILO subregional project Trade Training and Testing Certification Scheme but owing to the small size of Tokelau and the impracticality of setting up the scheme there, three training officers from the three community training centres were given training fellowships under the project to attend training programmes at other national centres within the region.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

25. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been involved in providing assistance to the following Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands. Since these Territories are non-members of FAO, such assistance has either been provided at the request of UNDP or of CARICOM.

26. In August 1988, FAO participated in a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat to assess their agricultural sectors and identify priority projects which those Governments would like FAO to execute.

27. In the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo in 1989, FAO mounted a mission to assess the damage in affected Territories, including the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat. The early information generated by the mission was useful in alerting the donor community to the severity of the damage in those Territories and mobilizing urgent assistance. Delegations from the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat have participated at several meetings held at the subregional level to discuss the draft Caribbean Community Agreement on Cooperation in the Development and Management of the Living Resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone, which was prepared with the assistance of the project Legal Aspects of a Common Policy on Access to Exclusive Economic Zone.

28. Assistance to Montserrat has been provided through projects relating to Forestry Development and Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Sector. The participation of Montserrat in the project on the Use of Video based Communication and Training Systems in Rural Development is under review by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), UNDP and FAO.

29. Anguilla and Montserrat will benefit from a regional project on Coordination of the Eradication of Amblyomma variegatum and Strengthening of Veterinary Services, for which both FAO and CARICOM are looking for funding. Initial activities are being carried out under projects on surveillance and control of the Amblyomma variegatum tick and the Programme for the Eradication of Amblyomma variegatum for the Caribbean.

30. As to the Turks and Caicos Islands, FAO provided the services of a consultant for a project on Integrated Development Planning.

31. In respect of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and the rest of the small Territories in the Caribbean, FAO has been invited by UNDP from time to time to review and comment on the Country Programme Management Plans (CPMPs) as well as on the draft country programmes for the fifth cycle.

32. A total of four technical assistance projects are being executed by FAO in the South Pacific, including Tokelau. The assistance concentrates on root crop development, as well as forestry, livestock and fisheries.

World Health Organization

33. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) of the World Health Organization (WHO) provided assistance to Anguilla and Montserrat in the areas of health equipment maintenance, immunization and the improvement of laboratory facilities to test for the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

34. In its role as focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) monitors economic and social trends in the 51 countries concerned using data available from international sources. Ten of these countries are Non-Self-Governing Territories: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands.

35. A group of experts, convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to assist in the preparation of its report, noted that growth trends in the 1980s in island developing countries had been very volatile and that the sustainability of such growth was questionable, given emerging trends in the international economy and mounting environmental pressures. The vulnerabilities of the island developing countries are based on the extreme openness and dependence of their economies, their susceptibility to natural disasters, their low resilience and the difficulty they face in achieving long-term sustainable development when their economic options are limited and the environmental

assets on which key economic sectors depend are under pressure. The report noted that these factors apply to the very small island developing countries, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

36. The UNCTAD secretariat's Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA), which was set up in the framework of its programme on trade facilitation in the area of customs automation and reform, has been installed or is being implemented in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

United Nations Population Fund

37. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) continued its programme of assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Tokelau and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

38. A request for UNFPA assistance in strengthening family life education for youth and the procurement of contraceptive supplies is to be submitted by Anguilla. A census was conducted with the support of the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and the data are being analysed in preparation for reporting. The Chief Minister of Anguilla received the Population Clock 11 on behalf of the Government.

39. In Bermuda there is no ongoing UNFPA-assisted programme but benefit is derived from participation in subregional census activities. The Population Clock 11 was received by the Minister of Health, Social Affairs and Housing.

40. The Government of the British Virgin Islands had expressed interest in population and development integration and a mission was undertaken by a Population Affairs Officer to analyse the modalities appropriate for integration of population concerns into socio-economic development planning. Recommendations were made to the Government to adopt a comprehensive approach through the establishment of a Population Unit, preparation and maintenance of a data bank, conduct and analysis of research and dissemination of data, policy formulation and planning and policy implementation.

41. There is no ongoing country-specific project in the Cayman Islands but they benefit from collaboration in the analysis and publication of regional reports on the results of the 1990-1991 round of population and housing censuses. UNFPA collaborated with UNDP and ILO in strengthening the capacities of the Statistics Office to conduct ongoing population and labour surveys. UNFPA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) collaborated in conducting a seminar/workshop on population and development preparatory to the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, and towards long-term sustainability. A representative of the Cayman Islands attended the session.

42. In Montserrat, since the children and youth training project was concluded, there is no ongoing UNFPA programme. The Minister of Education and Health received the Population Clock 11 on behalf of the Government. Government officials from the Ministry of Health and the Family Planning

Association participated in the population and development workshop/seminar conducted by UNFPA and USAID in preparation for the 1994 Conference and towards sustainability of population programmes.

43. A UNFPA mission was undertaken to the Turks and Caicos Islands in November 1992. Government officials requested an urgent supply of contraceptives, which were procured. The Governor received the Population Clock II on behalf of the Government.

44. In the Caribbean, UNFPA provided consultants and equipment out of country-level census project budgets and technical advisory services out of a subregional project budget with CARICOM. It also provided support to train nearly 600 national personnel in data processing in the region, including in the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat.

45. As a result of past UNFPA assistance, many countries in the Asia and Pacific region have achieved self-reliance or technical competence in the area of data collection and analysis. In 1992, UNFPA provided technical assistance to the census enumeration in a group of Pacific countries, including Tokelau.

## II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID: CONSULTATIONS

46. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council held consultations regarding developments in South Africa and various actions taken by the international community in this respect since the second regular session of 1992 of the Council.

47. The Chairman of the Special Committee reviewed with the President of the Council resolutions and decisions taken by the General Assembly during its forty-seventh session. On 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 47/116 A to G on agenda item 33, entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa" and resolution 47/117 on agenda item 34, entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa". In addition to adopting resolutions 47/116 A and 47/117 by consensus, as it had done in recent years, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/116 B, on the programme of work of the Special Committee, by consensus.

48. In resolution 47/116 A, the Assembly highlighted the primary responsibility of the Government of South Africa to bring to an end the ongoing violence and to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans. Furthermore, the Assembly called upon all parties to refrain from acts of violence. The Assembly also urged the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution for South Africa as well as its speedy entry into force. In the same resolution, the Assembly called on the international community (a) to support the process through a phased application of appropriate measures with regard to the South African authorities within the context of responding to positive developments on transitional arrangements; (b) to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid; (c) to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals; (d) to assist

the non-racial sports bodies, which have been endorsed by representative anti-apartheid organizations; (e) to provide and increase material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa; and (f) to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa.

49. In resolution 47/116 B, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Committee and authorized it: (a) to continue to monitor the complex developments in South Africa; (b) to facilitate a peaceful and stable transition in South Africa by promoting international assistance to help South Africans overcome the negative social and economic consequences of the policies of apartheid; and (c) to undertake liaison and consultations with Governments and organizations. The Assembly appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their cooperation with the Special Committee.

50. In resolution 47/116 C, the Assembly appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund for South Africa and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid.

51. In resolution 47/116 D, the Assembly requested all States to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and authorized the intergovernmental group to monitor the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa. The Assembly, in resolution 47/116 E, urged all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and urged the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and effective monitoring of the embargo.

52. The General Assembly, in resolution 47/116 F, strongly deplored the collaboration of Israel with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. By resolution 47/116 G, the Assembly took note of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and urged Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa.

53. In resolution 47/177, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. The Assembly commended the continued effort to develop the Programme to meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa. The Assembly appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its activities.

54. The Chairman reviewed the situation in South Africa, in particular the negotiations process and the negative impact of violence on the negotiations, as well as its disastrous effects on the lives and property of many South Africans. The Chairman referred to the massacre of Boiphatong, which took place on 17 June 1992. At least 39 persons were killed when armed men randomly attacked residents of Boiphatong in the Johannesburg area. The

massacre had been the single most important event leading to the derailment of the negotiations process in South Africa. However, the process resumed recently and it is hoped that it will yield concrete results.

55. It was emphasized that a comprehensive programme should be developed to help the South African police force observe human rights. The Chairman of the Special Committee also referred to his statements of 28 October, 4 November and 17 November 1992, in which he urged the end of violence. In the latter statement, the Chairman requested that the Government should make public the investigations of the Commission of Inquiry Regarding Violence and Intimidation into the violence in South Africa and that the Commission carry out the recommendations of the Secretary-General which, inter alia, called for an investigation into the functioning and operations of the South African army and police, as well as all other military formations and certain private "security firms".

56. The Special Committee has paid special attention to the question of eradicating violence, which has not yet come under control in South Africa. The Special Committee, while emphasizing that the best instrument to end violence is through the election of a democratic Government representing all the people of South Africa, also began to concentrate on ways and means to assist in the immediate and urgent task of ending the violence. Therefore, the Special Committee, in connection with the observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, arranged a round-table discussion on the role of law enforcement and law enforcement officials during the transition period.

57. On 21 December 1992, the Special Committee welcomed the action taken by President F.W. De Klerk to purge South African military officers involved in illegal activities aimed at orchestrating violence or destabilizing anti-apartheid and pro-democratic forces. The Special Committee took note of the fact that judicial action has been taken to ensure the speedy trial of the person responsible for the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani as well as other conspirators in that crime. It was hoped that the Government of South Africa would be firm with those disenchanted sectors of the white community who are declaring openly their intention to use violence and sabotage to undermine the democratic process. The Special Committee was alarmed by the attack in June on the site of negotiations in Johannesburg by a number of white extremist elements. The Special Committee considers that ending the violence is a primary responsibility of the Government of South Africa. Furthermore, all other political parties should cooperate to ensure the peaceful transformation of South Africa into a non-racial and democratic society. The Special Committee noted with regret that although the Government of South Africa has repeatedly pledged to release all political responses, this issue has not yet totally been resolved. It is hoped that this and all other obstacles to an atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust between the political parties are eliminated in order to expedite the process of negotiations and the transformation of South Africa into a non-racial and democratic country. It is hoped that the agreement to hold the first democratic elections on the basis of adult suffrage on 27 April 1994, as well as the forthcoming agreement on a Transitional Executive Council, will help in eliminating the violence.

58. The Chairman of the Special Committee underlined the strategy regarding support for the democratic process on the one hand and providing assistance to the disadvantaged sectors of the South African society on the other. As elaborated above, violence is the main obstacle to the negotiations process. Therefore, while the Special Committee paid particular attention to end violence, it also decided to undertake a mission to South Africa to give support to the negotiations process and to establish the groundwork for future activities of the Special Committee.

59. The Special Committee, bearing in mind the need to address South Africa's needs for economic, social, educational and cultural assistance, decided to convene a seminar at Windhoek in May 1992 on South Africa's socio-economic problems and the future role of the United Nations system in helping to address them. The seminar brought together, under the auspices of the Special Committee, South Africans from different fields and organizations, the representatives of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, as well as the intergovernmental organizations concerned. The seminar emphasized that the socio-economic needs of the disadvantaged sectors of the South African people should be addressed with resources commensurate with the seriousness of the situation. The Special Committee also supported the holding of the Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, which was held in New York on 8 and 9 September 1992.

60. While considering its programme of work for the year 1993, the Special Committee has placed greater emphasis on assisting the negotiations process, calling for assistance for the disadvantaged sectors of South African society in the economic, social, educational, cultural and training fields and monitoring developments in this regard as well as the ways and means of eradicating violence.

61. Therefore, the programme of work of the Special Committee will include a Symposium on Political Tolerance, which will be held in South Africa in July 1993 and a Seminar on Economic Growth and Sustainable Social Development, which will be held outside South Africa. The consultations with non-governmental organizations and other anti-apartheid groups will be held this year in Geneva. Greater emphasis will be placed on those organizations involved in socio-economic assistance to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society, including those from South Africa.

## III. CONCLUSION

62. Subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its forty-eighth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council, the President of the Council shall continue to maintain close contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on matters raised in the present report.

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